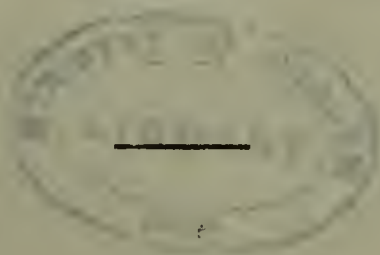


**BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**THE THIRTY-SEVENTH
Annual Report**

Medical Officer of Health

1947

by

JOHN FERGUSON

MB. Ch.B., D.P.H.

***Council Offices,
Bentley,
Near Doncaster.***

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Bentley-with-Arksey Urban District Council

Year 1947.

Chairman of the Council :

Mr. J. BIBBY.

Vice-Chairman of the Council :

Mr. E. ROSE.

Chairman of the Lighting, Streets
and Sanitary Committee

Mr. F. SELLORS.

Members of the Lighting, Streets
and Sanitary Committee :

Mr. T. P. ALCOCK

Mrs. M. JACKSON

Mr. T. BARTON

Mr. F. KEIGHTLEY

Mr. J. BIBBY

Mr. W. LAWTON

Mr. J. A. BIRKBY

Mr. L. MASSARELLA

Mr. D. BRAMLEY

REV. J. PIERCE-PRICE

Mr. E. A. BUSBY

Mr. E. ROSE

Mr. T. W. DUNN

Mr. E. VENABLES

Mr. E. WHITLEY

Bentley-with-Arksey Urban District Council

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Bentley,
Doncaster.

June, 1948.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants of your Urban District for the year 1947.

Generally the vital statistics show that the health of the inhabitants was satisfactory and the incidence of infectious diseases was low.

The Birth Rate has again risen, there being 481 births compared with 450 in 1946. This gives a rate of 24.98 compared with the rate of 20.5 for England and Wales. The Death Rate has fallen to 8.1 compared with the rate for England and Wales of 12.0. This is the lowest Death Rate ever recorded in the area.

The Infantile Mortality Rate unfortunately shows an increase over last year. During the year 26 children under 1 year of age died, compared with 16 such deaths in 1946, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 54.0, compared with the rate for England and Wales of 41.0.

From 14th March to 26th April this district had its fifth serious flood and I have given details of the occurrence and the action taken in this report.

My thanks are again due to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their help and support during the year, to the Officials for their co-operation with the Health Department, and particularly to the Sanitary Inspector and the Health Department Staff for their valued help throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Bentley-with-Arksey Urban District Council

37th Annual Report

of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1947.

Section A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area—4,961 acres.

Registrar General's estimate of :—

Resident Population Mid-Year 1947—19,250.

Number of inhabited houses at end of 1947—5,231.

Rateable value £77,972.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£291/6/7.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

(Corrected for inward and outward returns).

	Males	Females	Total
LIVE BIRTHS—Legitimate	257	195	452
Illegitimate	14	15	29
Totals	271	210	481

Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population :— 24.98.

	Males	Females	Total
STILL BIRTHS—Legitimate	5	6	11
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Totals	6	6	12

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)—24.74.

DEATHS :—

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	89	67	156

Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population :—8·10.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other Maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	1

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) is 2·03.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age	...	...	26
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	54·05
Death Rate of legitimate Infants per 1,000	...	...	...
legitimate live births	...	...	53·09
Death Rate of illegitimate Infants per 1,000	...	...	...
illegitimate live births	...	...	68·96

DEATHS FROM

	1947	1946
Cancer (all ages)	19	24
Measles (all ages)	—	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	1	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4	—

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

BIRTHS

	1947	1946
Total number of live births	481	450
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	24·98	23·84
Birth Rate England and Wales	20·5	19·1

DEATHS

	1947	1946
Total number of Deaths	156	185
Death Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	8·10	9·8
Death Rate per 1,000 for England and	...	...
Wales	12·0	11·5

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

	1947	1946
No. of Deaths	26	16
Bentley-with-Arksey per 1,000 births	54·05	35·50
England and Wales per 1,000 births	41·00	43·00

Of the 26 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, 16 were males and 10 were females. During 1946, 16 infants (8 males and 8 females) died under one year of age.

An investigation of these deaths shows that the main factors were as follows :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	5 deaths
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	14 deaths
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	3 deaths
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	4 deaths

The age groups at which death occurred were :—

0-24 hrs.	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-12 months
2	2	8	14

The rearing of premature babies is difficult under the best conditions and although the Council have moved as quickly as possible in the erection of new houses the present abnormal housing conditions must be prejudicial to the survival of premature and weakly babies. All health authorities are alive to this wastage of young lives and the problem is receiving the urgent attention it demands. A child health specialist has been appointed to the southern division of the County whose services are available in all cases of prematurity. In addition, the provision of special hospital accommodation for cases which require removal to hospital is being considered and special equipment will be made available for cases which are nursed at home.

Broncho Pneumonia continues to be a major cause of death in these small babies. More beds in hospitals for infants and young children and a nursing service available to everyone may prove important factors in the reduction of this mortality rate. There is no actual evidence, but with almost one fifth of the houses in Bentley flooded for varying periods up to six weeks and varying depths up to seven feet, there can be no doubt that such conditions left residual dampness in the houses which must have been prejudicial to the health of all inhabitants and particularly to young infants.

Deaths from Road Accidents and other Violent Causes.

2 residents in the area were killed as the result of road traffic accidents and 4 people lost their lives through violence.

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate Corrected	Infantile Mortality Rate
1911	6,650	33.08	10.09	122.7
1920	13,901	31.9	9.5	90.9
1930	16,320	19.1	9.4	95.8
1936	17,260	18.2	14.1	82.5
1937	17,550	18.0	14.9	63.0
1938	17,700	17.7	13.8	38.7
1939	17,980	20.6	15.2	105.5
1940	18,070	17.32	12.73	38.3
1941	17,800	17.58	10.34	60.70
			(crude)	
1942	17,650	18.8	8.76	60.24
			(crude)	
1943	17,490	20.1	9.7	48.1
			(crude)	
1944	17,700	24.6	10.6	55.0
			(crude)	
1945	18,060	20.8	10.7	82.2
			(crude)	
1946	18,870	23.84	9.8	35.5
			(crude)	
1947	19,250	24.98	8.10	54.05
			(crude)	

These tables show comparative vital statistics over a period of years. The population shows a steady increase and the birth rate is well maintained. This fairly constant increase in the birth rate must be borne in mind when the provision of new schools is considered. The death rate continues to fall and a very low level has been recorded. The infantile mortality rate fluctuates but with a downward tendency.

The following table shows an interesting comparison between the authority's vital statistics and those of the W.R.C.C. Urban Authorities, the W.R.C.C. as a whole, and England and Wales as a whole.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

Based on the Registrar-General's Figures.

	Bentley with Arksey Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales (Provis'nal figures)
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	25.00	21.60	21.50	20.50
DEATH RATES :- (All per 1,000 estimated population)				
All Causes	8.10	12.70	12.30	12.00
Zymotic Diseases (seven principal)*	0.26	0.16	0.16	**
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.47
Other forms of Tuberculosis	Nil	0.09	0.09	0.08
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuber- culosis of respiratory system) ††	1.56	1.41	1.37	**
Cancer	0.99	1.87	1.80	1.85
Heart and Circulatory Diseases†	1.87	4.23	3.98	**
INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	54	44	45	41
DIARRHOEA (Deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births)	8.32	5.17	5.31	5.80
MATERNAL MORTALITY (Deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)				
Puerperal Sepsis ...	Nil	0.24	0.21	0.26
Other Causes	2.03	0.88	1.07	0.91
Total	2.03	1.12	1.28	1.17

* Combined death rate from smallpox (if any), scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, measles and whooping cough, also diarrhoea in infants under 2 years of age.

†† Combined death rate from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.

† Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the Circulatory System.

** Figures not available.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the district are coal mining, railway work and engineering, with tradesmen and shopkeepers who cater for their needs.

The general physical condition of the school children continues to be satisfactory. The Milk-in-Schools scheme and the school dinners have been most valuable in maintaining a satisfactory standard of nutrition.

Section B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(i) Medical Officer of Health

JOHN FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

As mentioned in my last report, the divisionalisation of the health services of the County has been completed. Bentley-with-Arksey and Adwick-le-Street form Division 27 with offices at Doncaster Road, Woodlands. The Divisional Medical Officer continues to be Medical Officer of Health of the two urban districts.

As required by the National Health Services Act, schemes have been submitted by the County Council to the Minister of Health for :--

Ambulance Service.

Maternity Service.

Child Welfare Service.

Home Nursing Service

Home Help Service.

Immunisation Service.

Vaccination Service.

Care of the Sick Service.

The administration of these services has been delegated to the Divisional Medical Officers and with the coming into operation of the Act on July 5th, 1948, preparation was commenced during 1947 and continued in 1948 to implement the various sections of the Act. Most of the services are in existence at present but have to be extended in their scope. Others are new services. All have been carefully drawn up and at the time of writing (June, 1948) all are awaiting the Minister's approval.

There is great scope for the provision of an excellent social medical service, apart from active medical treatment by general practitioners, and publicity will be given to all the schemes as soon as they are put into operation.

(ii) **Sanitary Inspector.**

J. T. BRIGGS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

He holds the Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute, of Sanitary, Meat and Food and Smoke Inspector, and Certificate of Sanitary Science.

(iii) **Assistant.**

E. GILLOTT (Left 31/3/47).

L. HAY, M.S.I.A. (Commenced 6/8/47).

He holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

(iv) L. BARBER (On full-time Course of Training)

J. COWLING (Miss)

II. SERVICES.

As reported great changes are embodied in the Health Services Act with regard to hospital, nursing and public health services.

(i) **Hospitals.**

These will pass to the Regional Hospital Boards in July, 1948. Infectious Diseases hospitals as well as general hospitals are included.

The lack of maternity hospital accommodation for normal patients has continued and is a problem that must be dealt with. The position has been eased by central booking of cases by the Health Department at County Hall. This has enabled patients from districts with no maternity hospital to get accommodation in hospitals in adjoining county areas e.g. Listerdale, and Hallamshire. It is hoped that this system will be continued by the Regional Hospital Board as it has proved most successful.

In September Skellow Hall was opened as a short stay residential nursery and has proved most useful. The administration has been carried out from my Divisional Health Office. Children under 5 years of age were admitted from any area where a need existed for children to be looked after. The usual cases have been where a mother has gone to a hospital or a maternity home or been called away from home. The maximum number of children which can be taken at present is 15 (after alterations, this will be 30) and since opening the number of children in residence has been kept almost at a maximum. Even with the changes fore-shadowed in the new Children's Act it is hoped that the nursery will retain its present purpose as a most useful adjunct to child welfare activities.

(2) Nursing in the Home.

In July, 1948 the responsibility for the provision of home nurses (district nurses) for everyone is placed on the County Council. The disappearance of the voluntary associations which have so successfully organised and financed district nursing associations for many years will be a matter of regret, but this widening of the scope of district nursing along with the schemes for the provision of home helps for domestic work which are now in course of preparation should prove of great benefit to everyone in time of sickness.

(3) Ambulance Facilities.

This scheme has been put in force now without awaiting the appointed date. There is now a free ambulance and sitting car 24 hour service for everyone to whatever place it may be necessary. The vehicles are stationed at Yarborough Terrace, Bentley and are available on request from doctors and nurses or from the general public in an emergency.

Patients discharged from hospital use the ambulance facilities of the district in which the hospital is situated e.g. patients discharged from the Doncaster Royal Infirmary have the services of the Doncaster Borough ambulance.

(4) Telephone Numbers.

Bentley Public Health Department ... Doncaster 54349
 Divisional Health Office Adwick 2176
 Ambulance Depot, W.R.C.C. Doncaster 49468
 Ambulance Depot, Doncaster Doncaster 53173

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

A comprehensive list of all clinics, and treatment centres is being prepared and will be given publicity as soon as possible. Appended is a list of the clinics in being.

CLINICS	SITUATION	TIME OF OPENING
Maternity and Child Welfare	Pavilion, Bentley Park Bentley	Wednesday 10 a.m. — 12.30 p.m., 1.30 p.m. — 4.0 p.m.
Ante-natal School	do. do. do. do. Toll Bar School	Friday, 10 a.m. Tuesday 9.30 a.m. Monday 9.0 a.m. Friday 2.0 p.m. Thursday 9.0 a.m.
Tuberculosis	Chapel, Bentley Road 20, Christ Church Rd., Doncaster	Monday 2 p.m.—4p.m.
Venereal Diseases	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	Men Tues., 5-30—7-30 p.m. Friday, 4-0—6-0 p.m. Friday, 9 a.m. Women and Children Monday, 4 to 6 p.m. Friday, 6 to 8 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Council Offices, Bentley	Friday, 10 a.m.

Section C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. WATER.

The area is supplied by the Doncaster Corporation. The supply continues to be satisfactory, being of good quality, constant and sufficient.

The following is a copy of the report of a sample taken from a tap :—

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION (Grains per gallon).

Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	32·0
Chlorines	...	...	...	...	...	21·0
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0·28
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0·001
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0·004
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	—
Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	21·0
pH Value	...	...	...	...	...	6·8
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	0·02

This water is organically pure and safe for drinking purposes.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

B. COLI TEST. (MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth.)

Probable number of Bacteria of the Coli Aerogenes Group present in

100 ml. of the water	...	...	...	...	0
No. of houses on public water supply	...	...	...	...	5212
No. of houses on shallow well supply	...	...	...	...	8
	(Including one farm)				
No. of houses on deep well supply	...	...	...	...	4
	(all farms)				
No. of houses with carried water supply	...	...	...	...	7
	(supplied by rail or road)				

During the year the Sanitary Inspector took 8 samples for chemical analysis and 14 for bacteriological tests. Five of the former and three of the latter were of doubtful purity. No extra houses were connected to the public supply during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The amount of water in the Mill Stream is still considerably reduced.

FLOODS.

Once again Bentley district suffered the ravages of serious flooding. Heavy rainfall, severe frost, a sudden thaw, and the fifth serious flood occurred. On the 14th March, Toll Bar became flooded to a depth of 2—3 feet, then the Newton spillway operating caused severe flooding in the Sprotborough Lane, Bentley Road, and Yarborough Terrace area for seven days, and then the overflowing and bursting of the barrier bank on the 20th March caused very serious flooding of the Almholme, Arksey, and Toll Bar areas to depths up to 10 feet.

The distress and destruction caused had to be seen to be believed but the Council sitting daily as an emergency committee did everything possible for the victims of the flood. Every form of official and voluntary help was enlisted and the Councillors appreciated the volume of practical sympathy and help so freely given by so many agencies.

New Village schools were opened at once and soon had some 650 people living and sleeping there. Cooke Street school was then taken over and plans were made to take over Kirkby Avenue schools if the necessity had arisen. Beds, bedding, chairs and tables were supplied, emergency cooking arrangements installed, communal feeding was started, and arrangements made for constant sanitary supervision. The officials of the various Ministries were most helpful and took an active part in helping the local authority officials. It is not possible to mention all the voluntary services and persons who so willingly helped but mention must be made of the advice, personal visits, gifts of clothes, food and money, and encouragement given by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of Leeds. Neighbouring authorities, particularly Adwick-le-Street, were also most helpful in lending staff and equipment. The W.V.S. were constantly helping. They distributed food, house-hold utensils and clothing from this country and from all parts of the Empire. One interesting feature of this flood was the use of army "ducks" in the early stages to supply bread and milk to beleaguered householders.

With the recession of the waters, plans which had been used in previous floods with success were put into operation and all possible labour was engaged in cleaning up the appalling mess. Roads, sewers, drains and water closets were cleared, cleansed and disinfected and the people were encouraged to swill out and clean their houses whilst still wet.

The flood lasted until 26th April and it was only by day and night pumping for 16 to 20 days in the Toll Bar area by many heavy pumps and N.F.S. pumps that the water was cleared so quickly. It was many weeks after that date, however, before the last of the families went back to their houses. It was fortunate that the summer was warm and dry as otherwise many families could not have lived in their houses until most of the repairs had been carried out.

The damage to house property was very serious. In previous years no financial help was available to owners but this time the Lord Mayor of London had opened a fund to help all flooded areas and Bentley benefitted. The Lord Mayor's Secretary came to the district, saw the damage, and a sum of £20,000 was immediately put to the Council's account for flood repairs. In addition grants were made from the fund for personal loss to all claimants. This fund of the Lord Mayor of London was a blessing to the people of Bentley and all concerned were deeply grateful.

The house owners were encouraged to get repairs started at once. This was of necessity a slow job with material being in short supply and every house in Toll Bar requiring attention. By the end of the year over £7,000 had been spent and at the time of writing (June, 1948) the work has almost been completed and just over £20,000 will have been expended.

This report has of necessity been very shortened. For purposes of record I give comparative particulars of the floods which have occurred in Bentley.

PARTICULARS OF BENTLEY FLOODS 1931 TO 1947

DETAILS	1931	1932	1933	1941	1947
Period of Flood	September 7th to 26th	May 22nd to June 22nd	March 5th to 30th	February 9th to April 7th	March 14th to April 26th
Area Flooded (approx.) ...	3,000 acres	4,100 acres	3,300 acres	3,600 acres	3,500 acres
No. of Houses Flooded ...	570	1,183	634	747	824
Greatest depth of water ...	8 ft.	10 ft. 6 ins.	8 ft. 6 ins.	8ft. 6 ins.	10 ft.
Greatest depth in streets ...	4 ft. — 5 ft.	7 ft.	4 ft. 6 ins.	5 ft.	8 ft.
Greatest depth in houses ...	5 ft.	7 ft.	5 ft.	6 ft.	7 ft. 8 ins.
No. of days lowest area was flooded	20	32	27	54	44

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The only extensions to the sewerage scheme are in connection with the new housing estates.

The final effluent from the Sewage Works is satisfactory.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of water closets	5315
No. of privies	12
No. of pail closets	23
No. of waste water closets	Nil
No. of W.C's. constructed for new houses ...	156
No. of W.C's constructed for old houses ...	Nil
Conversions	Nil

SCAVENGING.

This work is done by the Council under the direction of your Surveyor.

The refuse collected during the year is as follows :—

	Loads
Dry Refuse	2973
Night Soil	26

The dry refuse from the house bins is collected weekly, and is taken to the tip adjoining the Sewage Works in Arksey Lane. The tipping is controlled.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Return made by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 :—

No. of Inspections	7354
No. of complaints received	517
No. of complaints confirmed	495
No. of letters in lieu of notices	5
No. of verbal notices	201
No. of informal notices	607
No. of statutory notices	202
No. of letters and notices outstanding 31/12/47	100
No. of matters referred to Surveyor ...	42

SHOPS ACT.

An inspection was commenced but never completed as flood repairs received priority.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No observations were made during the year.

COLLIERY TIPS.

There is one large colliery in the area with its accompanying tip. Inspections during the year showed that the tip was still smouldering in places, with a considerable amount of smoke and fumes. The management was approached again and asked to take steps to eliminate the nuisance. Some improvement has resulted but the problem has not yet been completely solved and there is still an appreciable amount of smoke and fumes.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are none in this area. There are Pit Head Baths at the Bentley Colliery.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Bone and Blood Boiler	1
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FISH FRYING.

There are 14 shops in the area.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES, Etc.

There are no common lodging houses in this district.

BED BUGS.

No. of Council houses found to be infested	4			
No. of Council houses disinfested	4	
No. of other houses found to be infested	...	3		
No. of other houses disinfested	3

In addition to the treatment of houses for bed bugs, houses were treated for fleas, crickets, ants and blacklocks.

Excellent results are reported from the use of liquid and powder D.D.T. and Gammexane.

This authority has no steam disinfectors and it is not always easy to arrange for bedding to be disinfected.

MORTUARY.

There is a Mortuary and Post Mortem room situated in the Council Yard. This is sufficient for the needs of the district.

SCHOOLS

The school accommodation in the area is as follows :—

- 6 Infants' Departments.
- 4 Junior Mixed Departments.
- 1 Junior Girls' Department.
- 1 Junior Boys' Department.
- 2 Senior Mixed Departments.
- 1 Senior Boys' Department.
- 1 Senior Girls' Department.

All schools are provided with a sufficient number of water closets and all have water laid on from the Corporation mains.

Defects in schools buildings are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In all cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, the Head Teacher is informed of the cases, the contacts, and the period of exclusion.

No schools were closed during the year.

Section D.

HOUSING.

Houses built in 1947	...	...	...	...	...	69
By the local authority	...	...	...	...	...	69
By private enterprise (unassisted)	...	...	...	...	...	—
By private enterprise (assisted)	...	...	...	...	...	—

Sites for vans etc., have been licensed at Hall Ville Lane, Toll Bar, Nelson's Yard, Cooke Street and Hunt Lane, Bentley.

The total number of vans is twelve.

Following the erection of 50 prefabricated houses in Jossey Lane the Council commenced the building of traditional houses in the same estate. During 1947 36 such houses were erected and occupied and the erection of further houses is continuing. In addition 29 houses were erected on Bentley Rise and taken over by the Council, and 4 in Finkle Street. These houses have been let on a points system and 15% have been allocated for letting to special cases. These latter cases are mainly brought forward by the Health Department because of very serious overcrowding conditions particularly when a condition such as tuberculosis exists.

The Council is to be congratulated on the success of their efforts to provide new houses but many more are required to satisfy the application list.

The hostel in Queen's Drive occupied by "squatters" was eventually cleared by the end of the year. The conditions remained unsatisfactory to the end and the health of the children in particular must have suffered during the year the hostel was occupied, despite efforts to make the sanitary and heating conditions as satisfactory as possible.

Section E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A. MILK SUPPLY.

Retailers on Register 31st December	...	...	43
Wholesalers on Register 31st December	...	...	21
Producers on Register 31st December	...	...	17
Cowsheds on Register 31st December	...	...	31
Registered premises on Register 31st Dec.	...	...	22
Retailers of sterilised bottled milk	...	...	22
Retailers removed from register	...	...	—
Retailers added to register	...	...	1

MILK (Special Designations) ORDER, 1936.

Applications for supplementary licences to sell milk of the following types were granted :—

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2

SAMPLES OF MILK FOR BACTERIAL TEST.

a. Total Samples.

Type	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ordinary	59	33	26
Graded	37	31	6
Bottled-Sterilised	10	9	1
Totals ...	106	73	33

No statutory action was required under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

In all cases where samples are unsatisfactory the purveyor is written to and follow up samples are taken.

b. Ordinary Milks.

Time of Decolourisation	Summer Time	Winter Time
Unsatisfactory		
Under 1 hour	10	1
Between 1 hour and 2 hours	3	—
„ 2 hours and 3 hours	2	—
„ 3 hours and 4 hours	1	3
„ 4 hours and 5 hours	3	2
„ 5 hours and 5½ hours	—	1
Satisfactory	10	23

c. Graded Milks.

No. of Samples	Type	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Remarks
17	Pasteurised	Over 5½ hours	Group 1	Satisfactory
1	„	½ hour	Group 1	Not „
12	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Over 5½ hours	Group 1	Satisfactory
3	„	½ hour	Group 1	Not „
1	„	½ hour	Group 2	Not „
2	Tuberculin Tested	Over 5½ hours	—	Satisfactory
1	„	½ hour	—	Not „

d. Sterilised Milks.

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Remarks
9	Over 5½ hours	Group 1	Satisfactory
1	½ hour	Group 2	Unsatisfactory

e. Samples for examination for Tuberculosis.

One sample of ordinary milk was found to be tuberculous and one beast was slaughtered following investigations by the veterinary service.

f. General.

The number of satisfactory samples of ordinary milk is disappointing particularly when compared with the very satisfactory results of samples of pasteurised milk. The pasteurising of all milk must come eventually as a preventive measure against tuberculosis. Most of the milk in towns and urban areas is now pasteurised and it is hoped that enlightened public opinion will eventually, even without legislation, ensure that pasteurisation of all milk takes place before being offered for human consumption.

B. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	44
No. of animals slaughtered	105
Inspections of Meat and Food	174
No. of Condemnations	99

No regular slaughtering takes place in any of the slaughter houses as all butchers receive their allocation of meat from the Doncaster Meat Pool.

CONDEMNATIONS OF FOODSTUFFS.

	Flood	Ordinary
Jams, 265 jars	230 lbs.	35 lbs.
Fruit, 6 tins	—	12 lbs.
Fruit — dried	1794 lbs.	—
Oranges	—	140 lbs.
Pickles, 104 jars	101 lbs.	3 lbs.
Sauces, salads, 37 bottles	7 lbs.	9 lbs.
Vinegar	360 lbs.	—
Pepper, salt, mustard	156 lbs.	—
Meat, 104 tins	—	347½ lbs.
Beef	—	373 lbs.
Suet	10½ lbs.	—
Bacon and Hams	234½ lbs.	52¾ lbs.
Ox Liver	160 lbs.	—
Fish, 2 tins	—	1½ lbs.
Fish	—	42 lbs.
Vegetables, 853 tins	848 lbs.	3½ lbs.
Vegetables — loose	1456 lbs.	—
Vegetables — dried	467 lbs.	—
Potato crisps	37 lbs.	—
Milk, 36 tins	10½ lbs.	21 lbs.
Milk — dried	56 lbs.	—
Cheese	37 lbs.	64½ lbs.
Butter	—	215½ lbs.
Margarine	48 lbs.	—
Dinners, 12 tins	—	12 lbs.
Sausage	—	9 lbs.
Puddings and pudding mixtures ...	252 lbs.	—
Flour	352½ lbs.	—
Semolina	469 lbs.	—
Baking Powder	35 lbs.	—
Bi-carbonate Soda	192 lbs.	—
Macaroni	4550 lbs.	—
Rolled Oates, etc.	3742 lbs.	—
Cake Mixtures	214½ lbs.	—
Cakes — assorted	1206¼ lbs.	—
Biscuits	822 lbs.	—
Sweets	177½ lbs.	—

Jellies (16)	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.	—
Patent Foods, 6 tins	...	...	...	...	...	4½ lbs.	—
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	294 lbs.	—
Eggs — dried	...	...	...	...	...	61½ lbs.	—
Eggs (368)	...	...	...	...	...	9 lbs.	37 lbs.
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	42¾ lbs.	—
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	36 lbs.	—
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	323 lbs.	—
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	56 lbs.	—
Herbs, spices and stuffing	...	...	...	...	...	28½ lbs.	—
Health salts	...	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.	—
Soup powders and gravy flavouring	...	...	...	...	...	13½ lbs.	—
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	48 lbs.	—
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.	—
Gelatine	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.	—
Pigs Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	—	9 lbs.
Pigs Fats	...	...	...	...	...	—	6 lbs.
Pigs Heads	...	...	...	...	...	—	24 lbs.
							18964 lbs.1417¼ lbs.

ICE CREAM.

Attention has continued to be paid to the sampling of ice cream. The two large producers of ice cream in the area have continued their close co-operation with the health department and the results of sampling are satisfactory.

As mentioned in previous reports the sale of ice cream from churns can never be wholly satisfactory from a health point of view and it is of interest that when machinery is available the producers of ice cream in the area will produce and sell wrapped ice cream which has been untouched by hand.

Samples	B. Coli.		Methylene Blue Test Grade	Remarks
	Dilution	No. of Tubes Positive		
No. 3	1 in 10	3	3	Nine of the samples were in Grade 1, free from B. Coli and quite satisfactory. Where B. Coli was present it was of non-faecal origin.
No. 4	1 in 10	2	3	
Nos. 7 & 8	Not applied		3	
1, 2 & 5	1 in 10	Nil	2	
6 & 9—16 (inclusive)	1 in 10	Nil	1	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No samples were taken under this Act during the year.

SECTION 14.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

Premises for the preparation or storage of Ice Cream 6

Premises for the preparation or manufacture of

Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved
foods 15

Fish Friers 14

All premises were kept in a reasonable state of cleanliness.

Section F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 333 cases of infectious diseases were notified by Medical Practitioners compared with 208 in 1946.

The accompanying table shows the occurrence and age distribution of infectious diseases.

The number of cases of diphtheria continues to be very small. Only two cases were notified and one confirmed during the year. Immunisation against diphtheria has been most successful and is now accepted by nearly all mothers. A table of the numbers immunised is included later in the report.

During the summer a wave of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) occurred over most of the country and in particular to the west of the country. In this area many suspicious cases were seen at the request of practitioners but only five cases were accepted as poliomyelitis. Two of these cases made a full recovery with no residual paralysis but three cases have unfortunately permanent paralysis. Specialised treatment was made available to all cases as soon as diagnosed and steps taken for treatment of the paralysis.

AGE GROUP.

Diseases		Un- der	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	10.	15.	20.	35.	45.	65.	Total Cases	Nos after correction	Cases ad. to Hosp.	Total Deaths
		1															
Scarlet	M	—	—	2	1	1	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	13	13	13	—
Fever	F	—	1	1	2	—	12	3	1	1	—	—	—	21	21	20	—
Diph- theria	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Pneu- monia	M	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	4	1	12	12	—	8
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	6
Erysi- pelas	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Ophthal. Neon.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
	F	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
Measles	M	6	14	21	17	16	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	115	—	—
	F	5	20	27	31	15	46	3	—	1	—	—	—	148	148	—	—
Polio- myelitis	M	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
	F	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Polio- myelitis	Total
Toll Bar	—	—	2	2
New Village	7	—	2	9
Arksey	—	1	—	1
Old Bentley	1	—	—	1
Bentley Road	17	1	1	19
North Road	9	—	—	9
Totals	34	2*	5	41

* 1 case unconfirmed

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation clinics were held throughout the year at schools and in the Health Department. Acceptances were satisfactory.

The position at the 31st December, 1947, was as follows:

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of children who had completed a full course of
Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1947.

Age at 31.12.47. i.e. born in year	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1937-42	1933-37	Under 15
Number immunised	15	114	148	206	188	1278	1196	3,145
Esti. mid-year population 1947	1,780					2,830		4,610

SCABIES.

With the almost complete disappearance of scabies the clinic established for the treatment of this condition has been closed.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. Both made a satisfactory recovery.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1947.
WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES 1946.

Age Group °	NEW CASES								DEATHS							
	Respiratory				Other Forms				Respiratory				Other Forms			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15—25	2	3	4	7	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
25—35	3	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	8	13	10	2	4	3	4	6	3	3	4	—	—	1	—

There were 7 deaths attributable to Tuberculosis during the year, giving a death rate of 0.36 per 1,000 population.

The number of cases in Tuberculosis Register at the 31st December, 1947 compared with the previous year was :

	1947			1946	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Respiratory	59	48	Respiratory	61	45
Other Forms	28	29	Other Forms	30	27

There have been no cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The medical practitioners in the area are prompt in their notification of Tuberculosis.

CANCER DEATHS.

Taken from the return of deaths to the Sanitary Authority :—

Age	Sex	Location of Disease									
		Breast	Caecum	Colon	Liver	Lungs	Pelvis	Spine	Stomach	Thyroid	Uterus
2	F						1				
38	F	1									
48	F	1									
49	F			1							
52	F										1
54	F	1									
57	F										1
59	M					1					
60	F								1		
60	M			1							
61	F										1
63	M							1			
67	M			1							
69	M		1								
71	M					1					
71	F	1									
72	F			1							
72	F				1						
74	M									1	

CAUSES OF DEATH. — 1947.

No.	Causes of Death						Males	Females
	All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	89	67
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	...					—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...			—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...		—	1
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...					3	4
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...				—	—
8	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...		3	—
9	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
10	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
11	Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis						—	—
12	Acute infectious encephalitis	...	...				—	—
13	Cancer of mouth, throat and uterus	...					—	3
14	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...					—	1
15	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...		—	4
16	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...			7	4
17	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
18	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...				6	7
19	Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	21	12
20	Other diseases of circulatory system	...					—	3
21	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
22	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
23	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...			2	2
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...					—	1
25	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...				3	1
26	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...			2	3
28	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
29	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	...					—	—
30	Other maternal causes	...	...	...			—	1
31	Premature birth	...	...	...	...		3	2
32	Congenital malformations, birth injuries and infantile disease	...	...				5	1
33	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
34	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...			2	—
35	Other violent causes	...	...	...			4	—
36	All other causes	...	...	...	...		7	4

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NOTIFICATIONS
OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED DURING THE
YEARS 1947 AND 1946.**

Cases Notified (or otherwise ascertained)	1947		1946	
	Civil-ians	Non-Civil-ians	Civil-ians	Non-Civil-ians
Scarlet Fever	34	—	39	—
Diphtheria, including Mem. Croup ...	2	—	4	—
Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Infuenzal)	15	—	37	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	3	—
Erysipelas	2	—	10	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis (New cases only)	18	—	26	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis (New cases only)	8	—	5	—
Measles (excluding German Measles or Rubella)	263	—	13	—
Whooping Cough	9	—	99	—

Cases removed to Hospital.

Scarlet Fever	33	—	36	—
Diphtheria	2	—	4	—
Poliomyelitis	5	—	—	—

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious
Diseases in the year 1947.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	148 smaller Towns Resident pop 25000—50000 at 1931 cens's	London Adm. County	Bentley- with- Arksey U.D.C.
*Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—					
BIRTHS :—					
Live Births†	20.5	23.3	22.2	22.7	24.98
Still Births†	0.50	0.62	0.54	0.49	0.62
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	12.0	13.0	11.9	12.8	8.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.10
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
*Rates per 1,000 Live Births :					
Deaths under 1 year of age	41x	47	36	37	54.5
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 yrs. of age	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8	8.32
* A Dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths. x per 1,000 related births. † Rates per 1,000 total population.					
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:—					
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31	1.76
Whooping Cough	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80	0.47
Diphtheria	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.10
Erysipelas	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.10
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Measles	9.41	0.13	9.58	5.29	13.66
Pneumonia	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64	0.78
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) :—					
(a) Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever ... }				1.21	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia ... }	7.16	8.99	6.27	6.94x	0.05
(b) Maternal Mortality - England and Wales :—					
No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis 0.10	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis 0.06	No. 147 Puerperal Infections 0.16	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other 0.85		
Abortion :—Mortality per million women aged 15-45 - England and Wales.					
No. 140 with Sepsis 9			No. 141 without Sepsis 5		
x Including Puerperal Fever.					

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1947 on the administration of the FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	7	9	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	37	12	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL ...		43	21	Nil	Nil

Cases in which defects were found—Nil return.
Outwork—Nil return.

J. FERGUSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

